श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, मेरा सुझाव मान लें तो ठीक होगा। मेरे पास इसमें सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चंस के लिए बहुत नाम आए हैं लेकिन सब का संभव नहीं है। यदि सदन चाहे तो इस पर एक हॉफ्-एन-ऑवर डिस्कसन करवा लेंगे।

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य: ठीक बात है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, मैं एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछ लूं, बहुत इंपोर्टेंट है। मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे उसका। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: नहीं, अब वे जवाब नहीं देंगे उसका। नेक्स्ट कवेश्चन 104।

Setting up of Special Radar for monitoring Cyclone in Paradip Port of Orissa

*104. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:††

SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special radar for monitoring cyclone is proposed to be set up in Paradip Port in Orissa to prevent/mitigate natural disasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether weather station sites have been selected to augment the network of observation in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Already one Cyclone Detection Radar is in operation at Paradip. There is a proposal to replace this radar by Doppler Weather Radar.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To augment the network of meteorological observations in Orissa, Automatic Weather Station (AWS) are planned to be installed at the following 8 stations:

a. Basudevpur

b. Bhubaneswar

c. Bonaigarh

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Ms. Pramila Bohidar.

d. Bramhagiri
e. Chandipur
f. Navapada
g. Nimpara
h. Rambha

Equipment have already been received. Installations are expected to be undertaken during October, 2006. Sites for installations have been selected.

MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Orissa has a coastline of over 480 kms. Does the Government think the present weather warning system in that area adequate?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am glad the hon. Member has raised this issue. The Government is of the opinion that not just in Orissa, the present state of affairs in the whole of the country is not satisfactory.

MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR: There are important defence establishments in Orissa coast. Wnat advanced warning systems are being considered to save them from cyclone, tsunami and other natural disasters?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, this question does not relate to the tsunami system, but as far as other issues are concerned, I would like to mention that we are going to set up about 125 automatic weather stations throughout the country and a substantial portion of these will actually be set up in Orissa. We are also going to set up in Paradip a Doppler Weather Radar which, hopefully, will be set into place sometime during 2008-09. In fact, this country needs over 50 Doppler Weather Radars throughout the country. At present we have only four. We want to do this in two phases; to set up 23 of them, it would be by 2008-09; then, the balance in the second phase which is another requirement of more than 27. This is something that we have conceived in the last one or two years. The investment required will be more than a thousand crores of rupees. One Doppler Weather Radar costs Rs.16 crores on its own. So, it requires a huge investment. We have set out a plan and, hopefully, during the course of the Eleventh Plan, we will be able to set up all the Doppler Weather Radars throughout the country and we will give to this country the most modern weather system anywhere in the world.

SHRI SWAPAN SADHAN BOSE: The hon. Minister has told that Rs.16 crores is the cost of a radar. Last month, Indonesia had a tsunami and every part of West Bengal coastline was alerted when it was said that Andaman and West Bengal coastline should expect a tsunami. May I put one question to the hon. Minister? After tsunami, how much money we allot? Why do not we take the precautionary measures without mentioning the '16 crores' because human life, when disasters happen at the coastline, is much more important than '16 crores' investment.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I was trying to give information to the hon. Member. If he did not want it, I would not have mentioned the figure. The figure was not mentioned to show that because of the cost we cannot do it. We just want to have a plan in place. The hon. Member asked me what your plans are for the future. As far as the tsunami warning system is concerned, I have already made it public, not once but several times, that it will be set in place by September, 2007. That statement I made one-and-a-half years ago. We are well on the road to progress. By September, 2007, that system will be in place. As far as the recent event about the tsunami, at the tip of Java that occurred is concerned, in fact, that night, at about 12.30-1 o'clock, I went on air and I said that there was no fear of a tsunami anywhere in the country though there were predictions that it would hit us. But our systems were in place and within a period of half-an-hour, we were able to calculate as to what is happening if there is a tsunami occurring, where is it going, and we informed the country and there was no panic at all. So, we are well on the road in putting up the most modern system in place and money is not a criterion, because as you rightly said human lives are far more important than the investment required to be made.

DR. K. KASTURIRANGAN: Mr. Chairman, through you, may I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister regarding the Doppler Weather Radar on which the hon. Minister has already said about the scope and the time-frame in which he plans to install the system for the country? To what extent are we in a position today to use indigenous developments in this area? Do we have adequate production capability to install wihtin the time-frame the hon. Minister has mentioned? To ensure that, do we have a timely operational system available to the country in the context of severe weather climates?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am afraid, as far as the indigenous capacities to manufacture a Doppler Weather Radar System is concerned, we have one on an experimental basis, and the hon. Member is probably aware of it, at Sriharikota. It is not working very well, that is the information that we have. I do not think, we have the capacity indigenously to actually manufacture these Doppler Weather Radars. Just to inform on the cost aspect, an indigenous Doppler Weather Radar costs about Rs.12 crores, and for installation cost, it is another Rs.3-4 crores. It is about Rs.16 crores. An imported Doppler Radar is imported at Rs.16 crores. We levy a 45 per cent Customs Duty on it, which makes it Rs.23 crores. Then we have to add the construction cost. So, the total package is about Rs.30 crores. If we were not to impose Customs Duty, then the imported equipment would cost Rs.23 crores and the indigenous one is Rs.16 crores. So, there is a Rs.7 crores gap. We would like, in fact, to give fillip to indigenous production. But, unfortunately, despite having tried over the years, we do not have yet an equipment that we consider to be satisfactory. So, in our phasing out plan, we will do it. We in the Ministry of Science and Technology, in fact, are giving money to ISRO to, in fact, manufacture this product and bring it up to the mark to international standards because we cannot play with the lives of people. So, over the years, we will include indigenous production, get the maximum that we can get within the system and we will import the balance to ensure that we have this system in place well in advance.

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM: Thank you, Sir. I am very happy that some of the radars, which the hon. Minister has mentioned, are being installed. In the coastal area of Tamil Nadu we frequently see the high tides in the sea and even today's newspapers carry a report that at Kanyakumari the sea was very rough. Sir, our predictions, particularly weather predictions, are not precise despite these radars. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much time in advance such radars can predict. We expect Monsoon from October or November. What will be the time in advance in which we can predict such cyclonic attacks?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, there are two aspects of the question. First, the hon. Member asked about tidal waves. The Doppler Radars have nothing to do with tidal waves. Doppler Radars have something to do with the prediction of a natural event, which results in a cyclone or something like that. So, Doppler Radars cannot predict tidal waves. That

is one issue. As far as storm event is concerned, even with the present system, which is not adequate, we can predict a storm but we cannot predict the intensity of the storm. We have different kinds of radars, which are not digital, which are analogue. So, we can predict but what we need to do is to know the wind velocity, the extent of precipitation, at which speed it is coming, what kind of flood it will result in, which parts of the coast it might hit, etc. Those capacities can only be found out by setting up Doppler Weather Stations. Now we have one in Chennai already. So, he should be happy to note that Chennai is protected as far as such storm events are concerned. As far as tidal waves are concerned, that is another technology altogether. Those tidal waves have nothing to do with the Doppler Weather Radar System. But for the tidal waves also, the Ministry of Science and Technology is moving very fast. In fact, we are going to set up automatic weather stations, we are going to set up ARGO systems there with satellite connections. So, as I said that come September 2007, any event anywhere along the fault line on Sumatra, till the coast, we will be able to tell all in this country within 20 to 30 minutes as to what is going to happen in which part of the country.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in the wake of observation made by many that most of the predictions and the reports through your radars, etc. happen to be erratic. In such a situation, how do we compare in terms of performance and quality with other advanced countries and other advanced equipments?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is a very interesting question and I think this is an opportunity for me to inform the House because most of us are not quite aware of what weather systems are. If you look at the Atlantic Ocean, you will find that it is an ocean that goes from the North Pole to the South Pole. If you look at the Pacific Zone, it is the same. It goes from the North Pole to the South Pole. But the Indian Ocean is the only ocean in the world where the Sub-continent, the Indian Sub-continent, comes in between. Now, because of that, if you look at the South Western monsoon in India, it starts from East coast of Africa, from down. From the East Coast of Africa it moves towards the Western Ghats, moves along the land, goes up to the Himalayas, turns North-westwards and then brings rain in July as it has done this year to the rest of the country. This is an enormously complicated event seen nowhere else in the world,

nowhere else in the world. If you look at India, it ranges between zero degrees from Equator to 39 degrees North. If you look at the weather systems in Europe, they are over smaller latitudes. So, it is very easy to predict a Gulf Stream event, movements of the oceans, the wind speed along a small latitude. But it is very difficult to predict a monsoon event where there is an obstruction of a continent and we don't know which way the wind is going to blow and where the low pressure is going to come. So it is a completely erroneous idea that our systems are really worse for prediction than anywhere in the world. Why? It is because the nature of the phenomenon is entirely different. This is the first point. Secondly, you are right that if we were to have the modern systems then the margin of error would be reduced. It is impossible to accurately tell anywhere in the world what is going to happen the next morning. You can only reduce the margin of error and with the most modern equipment which will be set up, hopefully, in the years to come, we will be reducing the margin of error but I can't give you an assurance whether I can predict the ways of God.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: My question specifically was that Paradip that is in Orissa...

SHRI SWAPAN SADHAN BOSE: Usually, the lawyers...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Every time I give a reply I am accused of being a lawyer. So, I do not know how to answer that question.

SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Thank God, you are not accused of being a*. Lawyer is a much better word.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sorry.

SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Lawyer is a compliment and *is an accusation.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, far, I have never been accused of being a *. That is really the prerogative of some others who follow different professions.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, my simple question is like this: specifically, the question was in regard to Paradip that is in Orissa. But the hon. Minister has provided his reply in national perspective. So, I would like to say that in every natural calamity we are seeing and we

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

understand and it was in news also that our present system failed to know previously the situation properly. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what type of modern equipment we have. You have already told about cyclone detection, radar etc. to protect the beloved citizens of our country. What type modern equipment we have already in our country at present to protect the citizens of our country? All the time we are saying that we are not in a position to previously deal with the situation of what is going to happen tomorrow.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have already said, Sir, I thought I had already answered the question. I have already said that, at this point in time, we have only four Doppler radars in space. We need more than 50. Our present systems are in analogue mode. We need them on digital mode. We have a plan to do that. We are going to set up a most modern tsunami system by September 2007. I do not know what previous event you are talking about. The present systems do predict but the margin of error is much greater. Therefore, people suffer. We must ensure that the margin of error is reduced and so we must have the most modern equipment. There is nothing beyond that that I can answer. We will be setting up automatic weather stations, automatic rain gauges, wind profilers, Doppler radars, all kinds of modern equipment. It is all being identified and everything is moving according to that.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बहुत विस्तार से बताया है, यह एक पार्टिकुलर केस था, लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल प्रदेश में बहुत cloud burst होते हैं, जिसके कारण वहां पर हजारों की संख्या में लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं, साथ ही उनकी properties का भी काफी नुकसान होता है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि cloud burst की prediction पर भी कोई काम हो रहा है, क्या लोगों को पहले ही बता दिया जाएगा कि अब cloud burst होने वाला है या ऐसी कुछ संभावनाएं हैं। कृपया मंत्री जी यह भी बताएं कि क्या इस पर कोई विचार हो रहा है?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: In fact, if you might remember that last year in Mumbai, there was a cloudburst. And the reason why we could not inform the people of the cloudburst was because we did not have a Doppler Weather Radar System in place in Mumbai. The hon. Member has raised a right issue. Yes; we need those Doppler Weather Radar Systems. We are going to set them up in Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh so that

we will be able to predict and inform the people of this country when those cloudbursts take place because the Dopper has the capacity to actually find out the velocity of the raindrops, accumulation and the possible precipitation thereafter. So, all this will happen. But, Himachal and Uttaranchal are in that part of the country where we don't have existing stations. So, that will come in the second phase of the project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 105.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, Question No. 105.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, a Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

I have something to place before you. Sir, this question is based on the science streams that have been identified by the CBSE Board. I would like to inform the hon. House that the science stream of the three subjects that has normally taken so far no longer exist because the students are free to take any other subject in between. Therefore, this question and whatever has been answered do not seem to tally. I have a request to make. I want to place the entire position as it exists today before the House. So, if you could think of taking up this question on some other day, I would like to answer it comprehensively.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Okay, Sir.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am also a signatory to this question.

श्री सभापति: सबका ही ले लेंगे।

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया: आप अदर डे फिक्स कर दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: मैं आज ही कर दूंगा। जिस दिन ह्यूमेन रिसोर्सिज़ मिनिस्ट्री का क्वेश्चन आएगा, उस दिन करेंगें। प्रश्न संख्या 1061

*105. [Postponed]

Rules for appointment of Judges in High Court and Supreme Court

*106. SHRI AMAR SINGH:††

SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules governing appointment of Judges of High Court

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Amar Singh.